

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 6—NO. 29.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

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At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.



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THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc. It HAS NO EQUAL and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It enriches the blood, invigorates the system, restores appetite, aids digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do. DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action exceeds all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive remedy. It is all that is claimed for it." DR. W. H. WATSON, 1219 Third-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

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THE BEST

boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. Tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

Sold by all Druggists.
Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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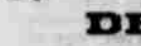
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FUNDING BILL FIGURES.

THEY PROVE THAT THE PACIFIC ROADS CAN PAY THEIR DEBTS.

The President Looking Into the Question, Manning and Whitney Opposed to Surrender of the Government Interests. The Holidays at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Several attempts have been made to engage the president in the important question of securing the interests of the government as creditor of the Pacific railroads. He has listened to several explanations of the important legislation from both sides. He has had several analyses of the bill laid before him for consideration. At first he manifested some interest, but after a time became to a certain extent indifferent. He was inclined to leave the subject to the secretary of the interior, who favors the funding bill.

The lobby in favor of the funding bill makes the most of the support they have from the administration. They say that the president and his entire cabinet favor the measure. Certainly none of them are opposing it. Postmaster General Vilas, who came over on the train the other night from New York informed J. S. Moore that he favored the funding bill as a means of settling a vexed question. He also said the cabinet favored it. Mr. Vilas is entitled to speak for himself. Two of the best business men in the cabinet—Manning and Whitney—do not favor the funding scheme, but they are not in position to assume the offensive against this measure unless the president should lead.

One of the arguments which is used in administration and congressional circles is that the Pacific railroads are bankrupt, and that unless some means are adopted to extend the debt the government will secure nothing. A thorough railroad expert, who has had a number of interviews with the president upon this subject, said to-day: "There is no doubt that the government could recover its debt under existing law." The Central Pacific, I am willing to admit, has so wrecked its road and transferred its property that it might escape payment, but the Union Pacific is amply able to pay."

The poverty of the Union Pacific is urged as a reason for extending its debt to the government for seventy years. The poverty plea has been urged on government officials until even the president accepts it as true. The facts are that this road earned in its worst year, 1885, \$4,540,000 above interest on its first bonds and new equipment. From 1874 to 1884 it has paid out in dividends to its stockholders \$7,847,270. It has invested over \$3,800,000 in the stock and bonds of some nineteen branch lines, which do not earn interest on their bonds by some \$1,288,000 annually. It has paid some \$5,000,000 alone for the Denver & South Park railroad, which does not earn operating expenses by \$16,000.

It has paid regularly 6 per cent. on its first mortgage bonds and 7 and 8 per cent. on such as are subsequent to the mortgage. It has anticipated \$8,000,000 of bonds not due till 1889, and now proposes to anticipate \$14,483,000 sinking fund bonds not due till 1894; and while it has been so generous to the stockholders and inferior bondholders it has been too poor to pay even a moiety of the annual per cent. due on the government mortgage. If such bonds as those of the Oregon Short Line railroad (which earns but half its interest) sell at 100, and those of the sinking fund sell at 110, and both are inferior to the government mortgage in point of security, ought the latter not to be worth part?

This is the road which urges a bill, favored by the secretary of the interior and recommended by the government directors, which offers \$52,897,885 as the present basis of settlement, out of which the government has to pay \$22,000,000 from 1890 to 1897, and \$33,597,885 in bonds in 1897, leaving a net deficiency of \$3,000,000, to say nothing of past indebtedness, and gives a security for the fulfillment thereof twenty-three \$125,000 branch line bonds, of which \$17,000,000 are already hypothecated, and when the earnings of these branch roads are a drain on the main line.

Congressman J. Floyd King.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Some of the Louisiana people think that Congressman J. Floyd King, of that state, who failed to be re-elected, will not return to Washington to serve out the balance of his present term. A few days before Mr. Morrison called up his tariff bill he sent repeated telegrams to Gen. King at his home urging the importance of his presence here to vote on the bill. No answer came from him, although a dispatch was received from a citizen of the place saying that King had left there several days before and his whereabouts were unknown. Gen. Clark, clerk of the house, said to a newspaper representative that he had heard nothing from King since he left here at the close of last session. He had heard it said that Gen. King had left his home and was not going to Washington to resume his seat in congress, but had no personal knowledge on the subject. Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom said that he had received a number of letters from Mr. King, asking that he arrange pairs for him during his absence, and at the time of the tariff bill vote Gen. King wrote him from the St. Charles hotel, at New Orleans. Some of Gen. King's friends say he has long since contemplated removing to Mexico, and they attribute his absence to this.

Holidays at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Whitney, after the Christmas-tree party to her children, will leave the tree standing over Saturday, and has invited the sixty-three children of St. John's Orphanage to be her children's guests that afternoon.

Justice and Mrs. Miller, with their granddaughter, Miss Corbitt, go to New York as the guests of ex-Secretary and Mrs. Brewster. Justice and Mrs. Matthews have a family reunion, to include, besides the three Misses Matthews, Mr. Mortimer Matthews and his family, Mr. Paul Matthews, who is home from college; Mrs. J. T. Webb, a sister of Justice Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson and child. Mr. Watterson is a nephew of the first Mrs. Matthews. The ladies will all receive with Mrs. Matthews on New Year's.

Justice and Mrs. Blatchford go to New York for a ten days' visit. Mrs. Laughton and daughter, the Count

and Countess Gallin and Mr. and Mrs. Audenried all go to their Philadelphia homes before Christmas for visits of several days.

Mrs. William Cruger Pell gives her daughters a dancing party. This is a week of many dinners.

The British minister and Miss West gave a dinner of twelve plates in honor of Minister De Struve's return from Russia. About twenty other friends were invited to join them for the evening.

The wife and daughter of Representative Robert S. Green had a reception. Mr. and Miss Manning were among the callers. They came here from New York to witness the inauguration of Judge Green at Trenton, as governor, then return to stay till February 1, when they give up their home here and go to their home at Elizabeth. They do not expect to live at Trenton, as the governor will only be obliged to be there during the sixty days' session of the legislature. Mrs. Senator McPherson invites the Misses Green to finish the winter with her, but this they do not contemplate.

Mrs. Knight, the sister of Mr. Allen McLane, gave a ladies' luncheon at his residence on Vermont avenue in honor of Mrs. Cropper, who, with her husband, arrived there last evening from New York. Mr. McLane is a brother of our minister to France. The other guests were Mrs. Parke, Mrs. D. P. King, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. and Miss Edgar, Miss Bancroft, Miss Endicott, Miss Hunt and Mrs. Howells.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearney Warren are in New York for the holidays.

Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford made their first judiciary calls yesterday, and Mr. Stanford will open her house to callers on Thursdays in January.

The engagement is announced to-day of Representative Glover, of Missouri, to Miss Patten, one of the daughters of Mrs. Anastasia Patten, a wealthy widow from California, owning a large house near Senator Edmunds. Mr. Glover, a bachelor of perhaps forty, keeps bachelor's hall handsomely on Connecticut avenue. He is re-elected for the fifth congress.

During the recent visit here to Mme. Gomez of Miss Ellsworth, of Lafayette, Ind., a sweet-faced crippled girl, whose father was once our minister to Sweden, her grandfather a governor of Connecticut, and her great-grandfather the second chief-justice of the United States, Mrs. Justice Miller took her to call at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland returned the call very promptly and manifested much interest in Miss Ellsworth.

Senator Logan a Very Sick Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Logan did not have a restful night, and at times he was slightly delirious. It is now three weeks since the attack of rheumatism first manifested itself. He has been but one or two days in the senate chamber this session, and hardly expects to resume his seat until the latter part of January. He will go to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, as soon as he is able to travel without fear of taking cold.

The Theobis Contest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Additional matter in the Theobis contest has been filed. It embraces a series of minor details relative to the manner in which the vote was counted, which, Mr. Theobis claims, was not in strict accordance with the law. The new charges will not change the status of the proposed contest.

Tammany Hall Gets a Plice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The secretary of the treasury has appointed James S. Walsh to be assistant inspector of bulls at New York. Mr. Walsh is a prominent member of Tammany hall.

A PLUCKY REPORTER.

He Refuses to Give the Source of His Information and Goes to Jail.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The case of John T. Morris, the reporter, whose refusal to answer questions put by the grand jury in reference to the source whence he obtained information concerning the presentment of Sheriff Fielderman, was heard by Judge Duffy yesterday in the criminal court. Ex-Attorney General Charles J. M. Gwynn and William T. Brantley represented Mr. Morris. His answer was filed setting forth the communications between the court and grand jury, together with the following facts, upon which he principally based his argument: "That the said grand jury not having shown to your honorable court in said communication that John T. Morris has been duly summoned and attached to appear before it, and being so summoned or attached to appear before it, had refused or delayed giving his evidence, it is respectfully submitted that John T. Morris cannot be proceeded against under section 8 article 37 of the general laws of Maryland."

Mr. Gwynn made an elaborate argument based on the above allegations. He quoted numerous authorities, and held that the punishment could only be by a fine.

Judge Duffy, in summoning up the facts, referred to the Maulsby case in which Maulsby was both fined and imprisoned for refusing to answer before the grand jury certain questions. He spoke of Morris as an intelligent man, and said if he was allowed to go unpunished it would be setting an example to others to do the same thing, and would eventually break up the use of the grand jury.

Judge Duffy then passed an order that Mr. Morris must go before the grand jury and answer the questions. The court then asked if he was ready to do so, to which Mr. Morris replied that he respectfully declined. The court then committed him to the custody of the sheriff until he shall have purged himself of contempt. He was taken to jail in the afternoon.

Mr. Morris' imprisonment will last until January 10 unless he concludes to answer the questions put by the grand jury before that time. On that day the present grand jury ceases to exist, and it will therefore be impossible for Mr. Morris to comply with the order after that time. Under the decision of the late Judge Barton, in the Maulsby case, Morris can get out of jail on a writ of habeas corpus on January 11, the day after the dissolution of the present grand jury.

Will Not Recognize the Knights.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Dec. 24.—All of the departments of the Wamsutta woolen mill was shut down last night, except the finishing room, which will run until the work in hand is completed. The managers declare they will not treat with the striking weavers except as individuals.

ELEVEN LINES TIED UP.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company Unable to Send Out Any Cars—Several Encounters Between the Strikers and the Police—Other Labor Troubles.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 24.—A general "tie-up" on all the lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad company occurred this morning. About 1,000 men are idle—eleven lines in all. It is reported that several encounters between strikers and the police have occurred. In East New York an attempt was made to run out a car, when the men attacked it and were repulsed by the police. Three strikers were arrested.

Some time after the termination of the great tie-up of all the New York and Brooklyn street car lines, the employees of the Brooklyn City company noticed that gradually their hours of labor were being lengthened. They were compelled to work more than twelve hours, as had been agreed upon, and had never received any extra pay for the extra work. The number of "swing" trips was soon increased to more than one-fourth of the total number of cars run. The men expressed much dissatisfaction at this deviation from the agreements.

The new president of the company, David F. Lewis, told his men three days ago a new time-table would be made and posted on the first week in January. At the same time he refused to confer with the executive committee of the Empire Protective association. Yesterday the committee called on President Lewis and made a final demand upon him to consider the grievances of his employees. Mr. Lewis again refused to recognize the committee, declaring that he would deal with his own men only. The committee thereupon withdrew and hastily summoned a conference of representatives from the different lines controlled by the company to consider what action should be taken in the matter. The delegates promptly responded to the call, and remained in executive session until half-past three in the morning, when an order was issued to all the employees of the City Railroad company to refrain from assisting in the taking out of any cars.

The order was obeyed though somewhat reluctantly by a number of the men. It is believed that the strike is more a demand for recognition than anything else. The company claim to have twenty-five cars running at 10 o'clock this morning and expect to have one hundred before night. Trouble is feared as both sides are determined and will not yield a single point. The strike has caused a serious injury to business in Brooklyn, not to speak of the inconvenience to travelers. At the various stables the greatest confusion ensued as soon as the news of the tie-up became known.

President Lewis was quietly informed of the trouble, and was at his office bright and early prepared for business. He then sent out the following instructions to have posted in every depot: "Notice is hereby given to the employees of the Brooklyn City Railroad company that their services are required, and to report for work at once at their respective depots. Any failure to so report the company will take immediate steps to find substitutes for their places. The city authorities have been notified to protect men who remain and engage in the company's service. Men engaged to fill vacancies will not be discharged to make places for old employees, who leave the service in the present tie-up."

He then wrote a letter to the railroad commissioners of the state of New York, notifying them of the trouble, and also letters to Mayor Whitney, Sheriff Farley and Commissioner of Police Carroll, asking for police protection in the emergency.

The situation in the car strike is now one of the most exciting that has ever been witnessed here. The strikers have attacked nearly every car that has started from the stables. Several encounters between the police and the strikers are reported from different parts of the city. An attempt was made by 10 o'clock to start a car from the stable on the corner of Tompkins avenue and Fulton street. A mob attacked the driver and conductor and an attempt was made to overturn the car. The police charged upon the mob, and Officer Duffy drew his revolver and fired into the throng. He was immediately seized, kicked and beaten and rendered insensible. He was removed to the hospital.

Later it was reported that a mob of several hundred men were marching down Fulton street, clearing the tracks of all cars. Not a single car has reached Fulton ferry on the Fulton-street line since 11 o'clock. Two cars at the ferry are unable to proceed on the return trip. A reserve of twenty police have been sent to the ferry from the Central station.

State Commissioner of Arbitration F. F. Donovan was in consultation with President Lewis of the Brooklyn City railway, trying to bring about a settlement with the knights.

Rioting is reported in many parts of the city. Officer Dunphy was shot and probably fatally injured while attacking a mob on Fulton street. The disturbance is hourly growing more serious. There are now no cars running on any of the lines of the Brooklyn City company. President Lewis still refused to confer with the executive committee of the Knights of Labor.

Scheming for a Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A very clever scheme is said to have been concocted by the Union Pacific legislature lobbyists, by which it is proposed to prevent the election of Hearst or any Democrat to the federal senate and secure the choice of Sargent. It seems there are two Democratic members of the legislature who will not go into a party caucus and will not vote with their brethren. This reduces the Democratic majority on joint ballot to six. The Republicans have a majority in the assembly and it is proposed to seat enough Republican contestants to create a Republican majority on joint ballot.

A Big Order.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Weiner Machine works, of this city, have just received orders for twelve large blowing engines for furnaces in course of erection in northern Alabama, which will keep the establishment busy for the next fifteen months.

WORSE THAN BEFORE.

D. C. Forman Gets Twenty-One Years for Manslaughter.

Mr. STERLING, Ky., Dec. 24.—After a nine days' trial the case of the Commonwealth against R. G. Forman, charged with the murder of Jerry Cravens, on the 1st day of January, 1885, was concluded by Z. T. Young for the state at noon, and the case given to the jury at 1 o'clock. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter after being out one hour and fifteen minutes, and fixed the punishment at twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

This is the second trial of the case. The first resulted in a sentence of fourteen years, but Forman, not satisfied with that verdict, appealed to the supreme court. The case was reversed on an instruction of the court below, and sent back for a new trial. Forman's counsel fought nobly every inch of ground for their client, and it was the general opinion that a reduction of the former verdict might probably follow, but the jury did their duty well, and their verdict is and should be a lesson to all violators of law.

THE WORKMAN'S ENEMY.

What Grand Master Powderly Says About Strong Drink.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter to the secretary of a Good Templar lodge in Brooklyn, in which he says:

"I regard the use of strong drink by men and women as the greatest curse that can befall them. To the use of liquor can be ascribed nine-tenths of the ills that befall working people, and while our working people are always held up as those most likely to be injured by the use of rum, it is only because through poverty their faults are more easily discovered than those on the other side, who drink fully as much, and are as much the slaves of drink as are the working people, the only difference being in the quality of the drinks. One has to content himself with five-cent beer, the other with \$15 champagne. The effect is the same, and the use of both should be abolished if we hope to have strong men and women for the future."

Church Troubles.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Rev. P. Kerper, of the German Lutheran church, resigned last Sunday to forestall a request for his resignation that had been signed by nearly every member of the church. The most prominent members are saloon keepers, and the charge they make is that their pastor has been in a state of intoxication from Monday morning until Saturday night and just sobers up enough to go through his Sunday services. This is all at their expense they say. In an interview he denies having been drunk. That he only drinks four or five glasses at a time and could drink twenty with no possible effect. He says he could stay up all night with those people and drink every one of them under the table. He charges that the members have no religion, but play cards and drink beer all day Sunday, so he could not get a congregation for evening service. The minister was expelled from the Gesang Verein because he was drinking beer all the time and never paid a cent.

Prevented From Marrying Chinese.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—The marriage of two white girls to Chinamen was frustrated through the efforts of the Chicago and Milwaukee authorities yesterday. Tuesday afternoon a woman reported to the Chicago police authorities that her daughter, Annie Ludwig, sixteen years of age, with her cousin, Alice Bloom, aged nineteen, mysteriously disappeared. Chicago detectives learned that the girls had been enticed from their homes by a white woman for two Chicago Chinamen. Through an arrangement with the woman the Chinamen met the girls and obtained their consent to marriage. It was arranged that the girls should come to Milwaukee. Each was given \$10, the procures bringing them to this city, and the Chinamen agreeing to follow later. The Chicago authorities telegraphed Chief Rice, and the girls were found at a south-side boarding house and taken to the Central station. The girls were returned to their homes.

Who is the Traitor.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The excitement over the exposing of the secret work of the Knights of Labor, has subsided as the investigation into the origin of the disclosures progressed. The affidavit made by the editor of the paper which first published the secret work, is hardly credited and was made, it is supposed, to throw the investigation off the track. Master Workman McPherson said to a reporter to-day: "I will say that I believe Henrietta C. Frank, ex-financial secretary of a local assembly, is the traitor, who furnished the copy." The copy may have been posted at Philadelphia, but Amsterdam was its first source. Several days previous to the exposure it is certain that Henrietta Frank made threats regarding certain secrets in her possession. These were revived and denounced by the publication of a letter said to have been sent Miss Frank by a "committee of twelve."

Death of the Negress Who Turned White.

HOWELL, Mich., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Jacob Elbridge, Howell's strange freak of nature, the old colored woman who has been gradually turning white for several years, died here yesterday. She has been ill for several months, but it is not thought that the peculiar change in color which she underwent had anything to do with her last illness. The greater part of her body is now a healthy lily white. Her husband, who was a pioneer of this county, died Tuesday morning.

Row in a Colored Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—A small sized row has broken loose in the Second (colored) Baptist church here, caused by the arrest of Mrs. Lucy Steele and Mrs. Margaret Chandler, colored, for assault upon Proacher J. M. Harris. It is charged that he excommunicated these two women without the formality of a trial, and refused to hear their cases. The women then got mad and pitched into the reverend. Some one tried to throw pepper in his eyes as he fled out of the church door.

Walking Match Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Walking match score, close of third day: Guerrero, 294; Hughes, 300; Strokel, 195; Vint, 192; Hegelman, 188; Elson, 184; Golden, 183; Noremoe and Burns, withdrawn.